

# White Cloud



# Kansas Chief.

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## Choice Poetry.

### SONG FOR FREEDOM.

As—Chloe Sam's Form.

Among the various parties,  
Before the people now,  
There's only one for Freedom goes—  
The rest is only noise.  
Our party is the only one,  
That stands with the oppressed,  
And our gallant standard-bearer  
Is old Abe of the West!

CHORUS.  
Then come with us, come with us,  
Make no delay;  
Come from every party—  
Join our cause to-day.  
Our platform, it is broad enough,  
Open to all can stand;  
Our leaders are both tried and true—  
Then come and join our band.

There's the famous "Union" party,  
That such pretensions make,  
It now has land, in North and South,  
For dicker and for trade.  
They go for Douglas or for Breck,  
As either pays them well;  
But old Abe's men, with one fair blow,  
Will wreck their party bill.

Then come with us, etc.

The Democratic party  
Don't look to get ahead—  
At Charleston and at Baltimore,  
They had a glorious run.  
As splitting rails was all the rage,  
The mania they did get;  
And as they thought they'd try their hands  
Upon a party split.

Then come with us, etc.

Part went for Douglas, and they found  
He made a first-rate wedge—  
The other half ran off for Breck,  
And used him as a wedge.  
With unnumbered efforts, they  
Their party split in twain;  
And now they fight, in their dimity,  
The breach won't close again.

Then come with us, etc.

Both parties on corrupt have got,  
There isn't a doubt  
But they will get what they need—  
A thorough cleaning out.  
All honest men are leaving them  
By hundreds every day;  
Here's a cordial invitation  
To stop along this way.

Then come with us, etc.

We fling our banner to the breeze—  
The emblem of the free;  
Upon its folds triumphant float  
Lincoln and Liberty.  
And by these magic words we swear  
That flag shall never be furled,  
Till November, victory  
We shout to all the world.

Then come with us, etc.

Then come with us, etc.

Then come with us, etc.

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tituted the sacred desk," to the miserable and corrupting influence of party politics. "Their protest proves them to be without any reliable information on the subject," and it is evident "that these men know not what they are talking about." This reckless calumniation of the clergy of New England, is further more moved to declare that they "ought to be rebuked" and required to confine themselves to their vocation, etc. It is now more than six years since these arrogant and insulting words were uttered by the Senator from Illinois.

The writer of this article was not among the subscribers to the Ministers' Memorial, and has no personal reasons for disliking Mr. Douglas, or taking exceptions to his course, on the occasion of its presentation. In common with thousands of others, we have read the record of that day's proceedings, and have felt ourselves disgraced by the fact that a member of the United States Senate could use such language in speaking of a body of men like the ministers of New England. Stephen Arnold Douglas! taking it upon himself to denounce, in language fit only for a bar room, the great body of Christian Teachers of every denomination in the New England States! Had the man forgotten where he was, or lost all sense of shame? Jeremiah tells us of some in his time who had lost all power to blush. And we have seen men who, through devotion to the noblest cause, or by other means, have brought themselves into a condition where blushing is an impossibility.

We charitably hope that Mr. Douglas was not altogether himself on the 14th of March, 1864. That a man neither deaf nor drunk, should act and speak as he did on that occasion, seems utterly incredible. The Old Hero of San Jacinto, replying to his tirade, and vindicated the petitioners from the aspersions that had been cast upon them. He declared that the protest was respectful, and that if the signers believed that the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill would be a breach of faith on the part of the Government, they had an unimpeachable right to say so. He went further and reiterated what he had before told the Senate, that the bill was a breach of faith, and that the excitement that followed its passage was natural and inevitable.

Mr. Everett, by whom the memorial had been presented, also spoke, but with characteristic mildness, in reply to Mr. Douglas. He was confident that the petition was signed by individuals of all political parties, and that it expressed the "sincere convictions of men who look at this subject strictly in a moral and religious aspect." He added, "I do not think it would be possible to find any body of men of the same name, embracing a greater amount of personal and moral worth than these three thousand and fifty individuals. Many of them are personally known to me, as men venerable for years, distinguished for learning, and of the utmost purity of life and character." These commendations of the men he had vilified, seemed to exasperate the Little Giant, and he returned to his congenial work of defamation.

"I doubt," he says, "whether there is a body of men in America who combine so much profound ignorance upon a subject upon which they attempt to enlighten the Senate as this same body of preachers." Among these three thousand preachers were hundreds of men whose superiority to Stephen Arnold Douglas would be recognized in any circle where ability and culture and moral worth are appreciated. They can bear the abuse of such a man as Douglas—should he indict his commendations upon them, it would be time for them to ask, What evil have we done that this man should be praising us? And now, that he is seen itinerating around through the country, like another Japhet in search of his father, resorting to the arts of the pettifogger and the demagogue, there is nothing in all this to which we are disposed to take exceptions. Such a course is in perfect keeping with his character and with the antecedents of his history. The tastes and habits of the man are such as to give him an influence over the vulgar and rowdy elements in society. Other classes will listen to him from curiosity, but the stews and grogshops of the country will furnish him with his most appreciative and enthusiastic auditors.

And this latter class will rally to his support almost en masse in November next. The inevitable law of affinity will draw around him the scum and sediment of society. And it is fitting that it should be so. He is the natural and proper representative of these classes. But moral and Christian men will be repelled by the characteristics that attract the dissolute and graceless. Thoughtful and candid men will conclude that a man so unfit for the Presidency was never named in connection with the high office, with perhaps the single exception of Aaron Burr. Mr. Douglas will learn in due time that the ministers of New England and of the United States, ignorant as he may regard them, are able to discriminate between a reckless demagogue and a wise and honest statesman. And unless we are greatly mistaken, he will find these confidence and affection they give, whose confidence and affection they give, voting together in November next to give a long jubilee to Stephen Arnold Douglas, and the disastrous agitation of which he is the author.

Garibaldi had but eight men killed in the conquest of the Kingdom of Naples.

## RUSH TO THE FIGHT.

Freedom, now's the time for doing—  
Goad the lions in your hand;  
Kick them not by first putting,  
Feel the wrath-wind through the land.

With your banners,  
Waving proudly through the land.  
Fight ye not with blinding metal,  
Nor with tricks of bribery fight;  
All we ask is honest battle,  
Armed alone with Truth and Right.

Right is Right, let none assuage;  
Right is Right, let none assuage;  
True in purpose, firm in deed,  
Hence our watch-word,  
"True in purpose, firm in deed."

By your banner's constellation,  
By your eagle in the sky,  
By your fathers' proclamation,  
Strike for Freedom ere the die.  
Time is fleeting,  
Strike for Freedom ere the die.

By the bones that now are bleaching  
All along New England's shore,  
Looking upward and beseeching  
You to yield us slaves no more,  
Swear this moment,  
That you will be slaves no more.

## Speech of Hon. C. B. Tompkins, of Ohio.

Among the speeches in Congress published by the Republican Congressional Committee for circulation among the people, we find that of Hon. C. B. Tompkins, of the Morgan District in this State. It contains a fair exposition of the progress of the slave power in its aggressions upon the free States. It is a document that will do good by a general circulation among the people. We copy a few paragraphs from it. After detailing their acts of plunder and aggressions in Kansas, he adds:

All these wrongs, all these outrages, all these crimes of blood and deeds of horror, were committed to plant the accursed institution on the soil that had been, by a great national act, dedicated to freedom. But violence and arson, bloodshed and murder, failed. The black banner of slavery is trailing in the dust. The stars and stripes were triumphantly over a free and joyous people. The heretofore invincible is conquered. I have borrowed the word "aggression" to express the conduct of the South toward the North. I do not intend to make the charges without the specifications.

1. I charge upon slavery, that the enforcement of the Missouri compromise was an aggression upon the North.

2. I charge the annexation of Texas, whereby the Mexican war was brought upon the country, more than two hundred millions of money were spent, and many thousand lives sacrificed, as an aggression upon the people of the North.

3. I charge that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was an aggression upon the North. It was a decision made for the benefit of slavery and to deprive the people of the free States of their equal rights in the Territories.

4. I charge that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line was an outrageous aggression upon the rights of the North; disreputable to the nation, and dishonorable to the party engaged in it; one that has brought in its train innumerable woes, and created an excitement that will not be allayed during the present generation.

5. I charge that the murders, robberies, and arsons, in Kansas, were aggressions of slavery.

All these things I have charged as aggressions of slavery are national aggressions, for which the slavery party, having control of the administration of this Government, are responsible. I charge them as direct, positive aggressions, on the rights of the free people of the North.

The following points are strongly put, and will command general attention.

The slavery party is constantly complaining that the free States enact personal-liberty laws, and that they do not fulfill their constitutional obligations. Whatever acts may be passed by our Legislatures, so that they do not interfere with the Constitution of the United States, you have no right to complain. But if you think that Constitution violated, you have your remedy. Send your attorneys into the free States; commence your suits in the Federal courts, and try the validity of our statutes. We pledge ourselves that your agents shall be kindly treated, and shall have a fair hearing. We will not follow your example; we will not pass laws in plain and palpable violation of your rights, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, and then drive out, by threats or violence, any man who may come into the State to test the validity of such enactments.

In constant use, it is rather surprising that some person has not thought of these applying them. Men who commit acts declared by the whole civilized world to be piracy, you permit to escape, while you say you will hang the man who circulates Helper's book. Before you complain of the free States, arrest and punish the scoundrels who so cruelly treated the Irishman at Columbia, South Carolina, for no offense but saying that slavery was detrimental to free labor.

Take from place and power the men whose hands and faces are reeking and smoking with the blood of our people in Kansas, and put them to death. Punish the thousands of others who have committed acts of violence against Free State men; and are yet unworried of justice. These things you must do, before you complain of us. I take no pleasure in these criminalizations and recriminations. I know that all the States are a part of my country; but when I hear of the wrongs and the outrages perpetrated on men merely because they will not subscribe to the doctrine you hold, and bear your complaint of us for not doing our duty as citizens, I will let you know that you, too, "are made of penetrable stuff." I have

"Learned to divide your faces deers,  
And break you on the wheel you meant for me."

Abraham Lincoln.

In Thomas Jefferson's celebrated letter to the New Haven merchants who had remonstrated against the removal of Elihu Goodrich from the collectorship at that port, and the appointment of a successor whose chief qualification was that he was a partisan of the President, a hope is expressed that a good time may come when the only questions about a candidate for office will be these: "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?"

When Jefferson said a good thing he said it well, and this is one of his good things. These three questions are just the questions which the people of the United States ought to ask in regard to candidates for the Presidency. Let Abraham Lincoln, for example, be subjected to the ordeal of these questions.

Is he honest? Look upon his face. Is that an honest man? Inquire among his neighbors who honor his guileless integrity by the familiar name which expresses their confidence and love—Honest Old Abe! Read his speeches. Hear him when he addresses a popular assembly.

The first element of his power over his hearers is the irresistible conviction which they have of his honesty.

Is he capable? Let his whole history from his early and unfriended struggles to his present high position among the acknowledged leaders of a learned profession in one of the greatest States of the Union—give the answer. Let the people of his own State who know him as thoroughly as they know any other public man, say whether he is capable. Let those who heard him a few weeks ago, at the Cooper Institute say whether he is intelligent enough to be the successor of James Buchanan, Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore, Zachary Taylor, James K. Polk and John Tyler. It was not classically ornate as one of Edward Everett's orations, it was not like one of Thomas Jefferson's epistles, but, in our judgment, it was a better exhibition of that kind of ability which makes a statesman, and which qualifies a man for such an office as Washington, or Jefferson's letter to the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. A more thorough and exhaustive exposition of the subject which he had in hand, no other man could give.

Is he faithful to the Constitution? Those who believe that the Constitution is the charter and guarantee of slavery, and that by its own force it carries the institution of slavery into all the territories, will say No. Such an answer from that quarter is reason enough for everybody else to answer Yes. The views of Webster, of Clay, of Marshall, of all our eminent men who lived before the new school of Democracy was founded by Calhoun, are his views on the question now at issue. That is enough.

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## POLITICAL SONG.

Once more to the combat with undimmed steel,  
Our flag to the breeze, and our hands to the wheel!  
We strike for the right, and we seek no delay;  
We're ready and eager to rush to the fray.

CHORUS.  
Strike for the right, men—strike for the right!  
Close up your ranks, men—show them your might!  
Batter away tyrants, and power may fall;  
We strike for the right, and the right shall prevail!

Our forests and lakes, from Wisconsin to Maine,  
Send out their brave sons to the conflict again;  
With mountain and prairie, with camp-fire and glow,  
No echo the warcry, and welcome the blow.

Strike for the right, etc.  
The trumpets are sounding, the battle's begun;  
There's danger to flee, and there's work to be done;  
The timid and shaggy may shrink from the fray,  
The glory compensates our struggles to-day.

Strike for the right, etc.  
Already their perils are felt by our foes;  
Already they falter and shrink from our blows;  
The shout of our comrades rings thrilling and clear;  
The victory's certain, the victory's near.

Strike for the right, etc.  
A cheer for our leaders, the true-hearted brave;  
A cheer for the banner that over us wave!  
With Lincoln and Hamlin, we've nothing to fear;  
The victory's certain, the victory's near.

Strike for the right, etc.

[From the New York Tribune.]

What the Republicans Have Done.

A correspondent at Delhi, Indiana, states that Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, recently made a speech there, in which he challenged any hearer to name one good act which the Republican party in Congress had either done or attempted; and that his auditors—probably struck dumb with amazement at his impudence—made no response whatever. How is it possible—if there were even one Republican present who is not tongue-tied—that he should have failed to thunder out, "THE HOMESTEAD BILL!"

Let us give a more circumstantial, yet condensed, reply to Mr. Hendricks' challenge:

I. The Republicans in Congress have originated and carried through both Houses a bill providing, by liberal grants of Public Lands to the several States, for MANUAL LABOR SEMINARIES in every State—that is, Seminaries in which the teachings of the Natural and Physical Sciences, with the application of their fruitful truths to Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts, shall be systematically taught. This measure, fairly carried into effect, would have been worth more to the country than all that the Democratic party ever devised or dreamed of. It was temporarily crushed by the veto of the Democratic President.

II. They have originated, matured and carried through the House, a bill providing for a Daily Overland Mail to California—a measure which would reduce by at least ten days the average time consumed in the transportation of letters from the Western States to the Pacific Coast, render emigration and travel across the Plains secure and comparatively easy, accelerate the settlement and cultivation of the Far West, and bring the Rocky Mountain and Carson Valley gold regions within half their present practical distance from the Mississippi Valley, reducing the cost of subsistence therein by at least a third, and of postal communication therewith by three-fourths. This great measure of beneficence and National progress—the necessary forerunner of the Pacific Railroad—having triumphantly passed the House, was stifled in the Senate by a wily, treacherous Democratic intrigue, whereof the Great Mail steamer monopoly enjoys the benefit and probably paid the cost.

III. The Republicans in the present House originated and passed a Mileage Reform Bill, whereby the present exorbitant and elastic allowance of forty cents for every mile traversed, or alleged to have been traversed by each member in proceeding "by the usual traveled route" from his home to Washington, at the beginning of each session, and returning thence to his home at its close, is reduced to ten cents per mile, calculated by a bee line from his home to Washington. By this reform, the members from California, Oregon and Washington, who now receive about \$17,000 each for their attendance on the sittings of each Congress, would be cut down to about \$7,000, and which would still be a liberal recompense. When the bill passed increasing the annual compensation of members from \$3 per day to \$3,000 per annum, we were assured that this reduction and equalization of mileage would be one of its inevitable consequences; yet four years have since elapsed without any redemption of that promise, and at length the bill to reform it, originated in a Republican Committee of Ways and Means, and passed by a predominantly Republican House, is throttled and killed in a Democratic Senate. The measure would not merely diminish the annual expenses of the Government by a heavy amount—it would replace inequality and wrong by justice and equity. Republicanism devised and carried it through one House; Democracy strangled it in the other.

IV. The present Republican House framed and passed (only two Republicans dissenting) a PROTECTIVE TARIFF BILL, which, had it not been likewise stifled by the Democratic majority in the Senate, would have stopped the incurring of Mercantile Debt in Europe for fabrics that we might and should produce at home—stopped the continual exportation of our specie at the rate of Fifty to One Hundred Millions per annum—stopped

the congregation of idle and needy laborers in our cities each winter—stopped the continual loss of the most valuable elements of our richer soils, now carried away annually in the form of Wheat, Flour, Corn, Meat, &c., never to return stopped the accumulation of our Public Debt, and the means of shuffling with Federal shipmasters to avoid the appearance while clinging to the reality of incurring such debt—stopped our discreditable begging and wheedling of European capitalists and bankers for the means wherewith to build our own Railroads—and given an immense and lasting impetus to the development of the industrial and mineral resources of the whole country. Every Republican in the Senate voted to take up this bill with intent to pass it; but Democracy said No, and it lies dead on the table of the Senate.

And for that, Mr. Hendricks, your party has just received a lesson in St. Louis, and will soon hear thunder from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

V. But, not to make too long a catalogue, the Republican party alone stands committed, by pledge and deed, to the policy of allotting the Public Lands for a nominal price to Actual Settlers only, so as to render them the Free Homes of an intelligent and independent yeomanry. No other National Platform but theirs ever asserted the beneficent principle of Free Homesteads; no other party but the Republicans ever reported and carried through Congress a Free Homestead bill. Their bill was radical, comprehensive, thorough; all the Republicans in both Houses supported it; but when the Democratic majority in the Senate rejected this and insisted on passing a half-way measure instead, the Republicans, after struggling desperately for a whole measure, consented, in view of the exposed and needy condition of the squatters of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, &c., to accept the Senate's half-way measure temporarily rather than get nothing. That half-way measure, though it had passed both Houses with scarcely a dissenting vote, your Democratic President vetoed, and the Democratic Senate refused to pass it over his veto. So we must await the inane oration of a Republican President to give life to a thorough, beneficent Homestead Act.

Freedom of America! such are the leading practical measures of the Republican party, aside from those directly related to Slavery. Throughout all the late session, the Republicans were pressing the passage of these and kindred bills, while the Democracy insisted on spending month after month in sterile speech making on abstractions connected with Slavery and Negroes. John Brown's raid, Helper's book, Douglas's new Seditious act, Jeff. Davis' and A. G. Brown's resolves asserting the right and duty of Congressional protection for Slavery in the Territories—such were the topics persistently interposed by the Democracy to waste time, make party capital, and prevent practical legislation. Judge ye between them!

DOUGLAS' POWER AS A SPEAKER.

Here are some of the fruits of the "Great American Statesman's" labors:

Mr. Douglas Spoke in 15 Towns in Maine, and the Republicans gained in them 1,500.

Mr. Douglas spoke in Cleveland, and the Republicans gained in the city and County, 1,500.

Mr. Douglas spoke in Columbus, and the Republicans gained in the city, 346.

Mr. Douglas spoke in Ft. Wayne, and the Republicans gained in the city, 564.

Mr. Douglas spoke in Lancaster, and the Republicans gained in the County, 500.

Mr. Douglas spoke in Richmond, and the Republicans gain in the County, 854.

Mr. Douglas spoke at Lafayette, and the Republicans gained in the County, 700.

Mr. Douglas spoke at Indianapolis, and the Republicans gained 700.

A GOOD ONE.—At the Democratic pow-wow at Mammouth, Ill., the other day, a large transparency was paraded, upon which was painted the figure of a white man hugging a fat negro wench, and the words, "The stronghold of Republicanism." When it was brought near the speaker's stand, an old lady looking up with interest at the picture, exclaimed in seeming surprise, and loud enough for all around to hear, "Why, is not Douglas has found his mother." This exclamation stirred up such a tremendous hubbub, that the thing was carried off in a hurry and concealed from further view.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

ART ILLUSTRATION.—"The Dynamocrat party ought to have the American flag off its banner this election, said an honest Patlander, the other day.

"Why?" asked a bystander.

"Because ye see the flag isn't a double headed bird, and the party is," was the answer.

"What would you put up in its place, Pat?"

"Two Kilheeny cats, bedad."

Metal finger nails to protect the fingers from the corns incident to corn husking, are among the latest inventions chronicled.

W. H. Fry of the New York Tribune is rapidly failing in health. It is doubtful if he ever writes any more.

## AN ELECTION BALLAD.

BY A VOTER "ON THE FENCE."

Since thy day, O Democracy, trails in the dust,  
And thy helmet, once glorious, is soiled with rust,  
What bright-glancing sword in the battle prevails?  
'Tis Lincoln's, the gallant old splitter of rails.

It is down for the right, for the national cause;  
Upholding our good Constitution and laws,  
And wherever it flashes vile tyranny tails,  
And trembles before the old splitter of rails.

Once our name was the pride and the hope of the world,  
And nations rejoiced at our sign unfurled,  
Like the light which in tempest the mariner hails—  
But those days will come back with the splitter of rails.

Let them prate of Disunion—they've prated before;  
Let them boast of their valor—their threats we ignore;  
For the cause of our country and honor prevails,  
When led by the dauntless old splitter of rails.

Let Freedom's glad shout not be echoed in vain,  
From the plains of the West to the pine woods of Maine;  
And firm be our ranks, till November's wild gales  
Shall witness thy triumph, old splitter of rails.

Mutilating the Records.

We stepped into the office of the County Clerk a few days since to look at the files of the State Register for 1849; which were then required by law to be sent to all the County Clerks in the State, and to be preserved by them as part of the public records of the State. We found that the Register for November 8th, 1849, had been torn out from the file and abstracted. This is the number which contains Mr. Douglas' Springfield speech of October 23d, 1848, in which he declared the Missouri Compromise to be "a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb," and in which he referred to the Wilmot Proviso resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in the following remarkable language:

"In August, 1848, he (Mr. Douglas) had voted for the Oregon bill, containing a clause prohibiting Slavery in that Territory. About four months afterwards the Legislature assembled and passed a resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for territorial bills in California and New Mexico containing a prohibition of Slavery in those Territories. In other words, they had instructed him to do precisely what he had just done without instructions. He had been informed that his Whig friends, and, perhaps a few others peculiarly situated, confidently expected him to sign rather than obey those instructions. It would be reasonable to expect him in so reasonable an expectation. It was a serious question, however, requiring grave and deliberate consideration, whether he could conscientiously do, under instructions, what he had just done from the dictates of his own judgment without instructions. As the decision of so important a question required time to consider, he invited them to wait and see."

Upon further inquiry at Springfield and elsewhere, we learn that all the files of the Register for 1849 in all the counties in the State, except two or three, have been similarly mutilated! One of the few copies extant is in the hands of the Hon. Richard Yates. One copy was to be seen in Quincy two years ago, but it has since been stolen and destroyed. Perhaps half a dozen copies are yet preserved in the State, but the effort to destroy even these have been zealous and unceasing. We need not wonder!—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT?—Well, let us tell you a bit of a story. We will call no names. The other day, an old Democrat, who has always stuck to his own party, through good report and evil report, said:

"I've always been a Democrat, and am about tired of it. I don't believe the Democratic party stands where it did ten years ago, and I am going to vote for Old Abe."

"Vote for the nigger party!" said a Douglas Democrat.

"Well," replied the other, "I voted for Pierce when there was no nigger excitement, all quiet, and after he got in it was nigger. I voted for Old Buck, and it has been nigger, nigger, NIGGER, all the time, and now I'll try a change. I'll give the Republicans a turn any how; it can't be any more nigger than it has been, and it may be a great deal less."—*Louisville Journal.*

An Alabama paper expresses its belief that Mr. Yancy's whole political life has been a curse to the country. We believe so too. We don't wish Yancy dead, but we are sorry his mother didn't refuse to have his father.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Detroit Tribune rebukes those unfeeling and heartless people who put it into the heads of weak men like Daniel Pratt, George Washington Mellen, and Stephen A. Douglas, that they are running for the Presidency.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS.—The Times and Herald call upon the Democracy to burst upon the enemy. That is just what they did when they ran against Curtin and Lane.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

A monument is about to be raised in Gloucester, England, to Bishop Hooper, on the spot where he was burnt. A few years ago the remains of the stake and chain were excavated there.

The remains of Col. F. A. Lumsden of the New Orleans Police, and one of the victims of the Lady Elgin disaster, have been found at Kenosha.